

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Several bills were presented and referred. A joint resolution authorizing committee attending to interests of Corporation before Congress to ask for an appropriation to light the streets running through the mail with gas, was passed. Also calling attention to the condition of Potomac Bridge. A resolution was offered by Mr. Moore calling for opinions of Corporation Attorney relative to subscription to stock of any Rail Road company, etc., which was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

In the Lower Board the following bills were passed:

A bill for the correction of the tax books. A joint resolution opening an ally in square 284, Second Ward.

To supply deficiency for grading and graveling Second at west.

For repairing bridge across Rock Creek.

For relaying a gutter in L. st. south, and for other purposes.

For the relief of Wm. Parker.

To grade and gravel G. st. north—adjourned.

LECTURE AT THE SMITHSONIAN.—Rarely has an able lecturer graced the lecture-room of the Smithsonian than the Rev. Mr. Cuyler who addressed an overflowing audience on the night of the 19th inst. His subject was "London; its Parliament, Palaces and Pulpit." He drew a life-like picture of some of the more prominent English party leaders, which was both instructive and amusing. His notice of Lord Brougham was particularly felicitous one, and so also of the others, D'Israeli, Bright, Roebuck, etc. He drew a comparison between the English Parliament and Congress, and declared the superiority of the latter. He was very favorably impressed with Queen Victoria, and spoke of her as an honor to her sex, whose greatest ornament was her "uncrowned womanhood." The English and American ladies were passed in review, and while the latter were declared to excel in delicate beauty of form and feature, the palm was awarded to the former for robust and healthy organizations. The speaker alluded to the great Spurgeon, and gave some characteristic extracts which created much merriment. He declares that Spurgeon, despite his peculiarities of style, etc., is both a highly effective and evangelical preacher. The lecture, altogether, was one of the most eloquent and elegant that it has ever been our privilege to hear. To an excellent delivery the speaker united a copiousness of language, freshness and vigor of style, and elegance of expression which rarely find to meet and centre in one and the same individual.

SIXTH CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL.—The following beautiful hymn, will be sung by the teachers and pupils of this school, on tomorrow morning. It is a song of welcome to their beloved pastor, Rev. MASON NOBLE, who has been long absent, but who has returned to teach them the way to Heaven. By the way, we understand that Mr. Noble will, in a short time, deliver a course of lectures on the Holy Land, on Sabbath afternoons. These lectures will be rich, indeed.

DEAREST PASTOR thou hast come, Welcome, welcome, welcome home! Though long absent thou hast been, Welcome to thy church again; Here we come with willing feet, Joying, thy again to greet; Glad we are that thou hast come—Dearest Pastor, welcome home.

We with joyful hearts will raise O'er the notes of grateful praise, To him whose guardian care Still to us his life doth spare; His kind hand from day to day Led thee on thy toilsome way; Thou to us again hast come—Dearest Pastor, welcome home.

Friends, unto thy soul most dear, Loved thee still, thy heart doth cheer; Loved ones of thy family Our kind Father loves to thee; Friends, whose love thou long hast tried Still are near on every side; Glad are all that thou art come—Dearest Pastor, welcome home.

GOOD SNOOTING.—The Baltimore police must be some on burglars. On Sunday morning last, officer Jos. Elliott in the course of his rounds discovered two men in a tailoring establishment about to help themselves very liberally to the cloths and vestings. He immediately closed the door, sprang his rattle and warned them not to attempt to escape. But not heeding his warning they opened the door and rushed past him, one of them striking him a heavy blow. He called upon them to surrender, or he would shoot; but keeping on their course, he drew his revolver and fired, one shot taking effect upon Jas. alias Gum Maguire, who has since died. A second shot wounded the other in the leg.

That officer ought to be brevetted and sent to South Carolina to fight duels.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—We were well convinced of this fact the other night, in strolling down the avenue near the old depot, when our eye caught sight of an illuminated sign, signaling to the faithful that "The Keystone Democratic Club meet to night."

The artist must have doubted the correctness of his spelling, for on the other side of the same sign we were informed that it "meets to night."

CHANGE OF TIME.—The cars on the Washington and Alexandria road have adopted a new schedule of hours. They leave Washington hereafter, until further notice, at 6.45, 8.15, 10, and 11.45 a. m., and at 1.45, 3, and 5 p. m. They also leave Alexandria at 7, 8.30, 10.15, and 12 a. m., and 2, 3.15, and 5.15 p. m. The omnibuses leave the Avenue House, on 7th street, near the avenue, precisely at the former times.

Washington, January 27, 1858.

MR. EDITOR: The American of the 9th inst., contained a communication signed "Americus," giving a highly-colored account of a "most distasteful and outrageous attempt to assassinate myself. The reason that I have not disclaimed its authorship, and otherwise noticed it before this, is for the very good reason that I was not aware of its publication until a few days since. I now pronounce that communication and its contents to be utterly false.

The only particular in which there is any truth, is that a musket ball was shot through my dwelling on Christmas eve night.

The assertions that I "had any difficulty with any 'Irish State House,' that I "heard voices after the discharge of the musket," that "my child picked up the musket ball in the house," that I "am fully armed and equipped

for any emergency," and that "preparations for these Irishmen have been made on an extensive scale," are without foundation. As the communication of "Americus" might seriously injure my business, you will confer a favor by publishing this disclosure.

HENRY J. BRADLEY.

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE MAYOR OF WASHINGTON.—Mayor Lincoln, since his inauguration, instead of wasting his time in bed nights, has been patrolling the streets and making himself familiar with the police system, and whether the officers are attentive to their duties. He has been seen in dark courts as well as in our most busy thoroughfares, and as many of the police are unacquainted with his person, his presence has sometimes occasioned strong suspicions as to his intentions. He has conversed with the men when on duty, inquired the extent of their beats, familiarized himself with their duties, with localities where crime is plotted, and in fact has held converse with many an officer who little suspected that he was entertaining the head of the police force of Boston.

An example! why, all former Mayors of Washington have been examples to the present Mayor! He is no imitator, not he! He is an original. In his efforts to make himself familiar with the police system, he has succeeded to a charm—for he has made himself infamous to all coming time. Happy would it be for Washington—happy would it have been for those citizens of Washington, (now dead and buried, but not forgotten), who were brutally murdered by the convivance of members of the Democratic party, candidates for office, and others anxious to commend their zeal to the inhabitant of the Presidential throne, led on by *reeling Hotspur*. The city of Boston is happy, and fortunate are its citizens, in having such a man as Mayor Lincoln for their chief magistrate. We are most unfortunate! Unfortunately, not only on account of the acts of a chief magistrate, but on account of the pernicious example which has been set to our youth—an example which has filled our city with drunkenness and debauchery and infamy.

God help the youth of Washington, and speedily send them a chief magistrate, whose better example and influence will cause them to forget the past, and to imitate the life and walk of him, whoever he may be, who will lead them in the paths of sobriety, usefulness and peace.

THE WEATHER.—If ever there was an occasion for thankfulness, it is now. The sun shines as warm, and the air is as balmy as in spring. The breeze plays with the sunny locks of the little ones, and kisses the cheek of every one with as much warmth almost as in summer. Our principal streets are thronged with the gay and thoughtless. Everything wears an aspect of pleasantness.

The great financial storm that swept over our land, threatened to bring want and suffering to the homes of many, even to those who were in good circumstances. This, in the face of an approaching winter, gave a shade of gloom to every face. Our factories, and workshops were stopped, and men, who depended on their daily labor for support for themselves and families, were penniless. The shipping, in commercial cities, looked as if it was left to rot at leisure, and a general suspension took place. But the blow that threatened us has been warded off, and day by day we do see the hand of Providence in everything, and we are forced to acknowledge the glory and goodness of all his works.

QUESTIONS.—Was the verdict and sentence of Hurdle at all compatible with the evidence? Has not a man a right to defend himself when attacked? Ought not the fact of his acting in defence of his own life, to have operated in his favor? We have been accused of writing against law. It is false. We only object to the partial administration of the law. What is good for the goose ought to be good for the gander!

The sentencing men to jail for a whole year for no offence at all—at least what has never before been considered an offence—the expression of sentiment during the excitement of an election, where no overt act could be proven against them, we say is hard. Especially, is it hard, when compared with the sentences of others, where riot has been clearly proven, whose time of incarceration was limited to days.

HACKMEN.—The hackmen complain that there are many hacks running with false numbers, at night, without license. The complaints of overcharging are almost altogether against these night licks, but the regular licensed hackmen are blamed for it. There are many hacks running in this way with false numbers, the owners of which it has been found impossible to designate. Strangers have been villainously imposed upon by these unlicensed hack-drivers, and in consequence have given all the owners and drivers of hacks in Washington, an unenviable reputation. Strangers in our city, should always engage their hacks on the regular stand, in front of the hotel. If they do so, our word for it they will neither be deceived or overcharged.

EXHIBITION AT THE CAPITOL.—An exhibition of the blind children and deaf mutes belonging to the Columbian Institution, took place in the old Hall of Representatives on Thursday evening the 21st instant. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, by a very attentive and highly interested audience. After an invocation by the Rev. Mr. Sampson, Mr. Galland, the principal of the institution, delivered an address on the subject of deaf mute instruction, commencing with its incipient stages, and tracing it through all its varied successes and reverses to the present moment. He showed a thorough acquaintance with the subject, and his address was distinguished by much originality of thought and clearness of expression. At its close he announced that the pupils would give natural signs expressive of the different emotions of anger, hate, love, pride, fear and snow, anger, etc. These exhibitions were very amusing, particularly the sign of snow given by a little boy, who splurged about in an imaginary snow heap, and went through all the pantomimic gestures of a school boy engaged in a snow-mountain frolic. Several of the blind children, by means of the raised characters, read portions of the scripture with much facility. The latter also sang several pieces, and one of their number in particular (a sweet little girl) was rapturously applauded for her rendition of "Uncle Sam's Farm." An address in signs (interpreted by Mr. Galland) was made by a deaf mute, said to have been among the first educated in this country. The dumb speaker told of his attachment to the cause of deaf mute instruction, and expressed an earnest desire that Congress might become interested in the same. It is to be hoped that his mute appeals will be regarded, and that something will be done to ameliorate the condition of this class of poor unfortunate that shall be commensurate with their necessity, and our ability.

CONGRATULATORY.—Our neighbor, Croby, will allow us, we hope, to congratulate him on the appearance of the second edition of himself. The work is perfect.

DON'T FORGET to send sixty-five cents before the first of the month. PUBLISHER.



Attention! Members of the O. C. W.—Be at Temperance Hall on Thursday evening next, to hear a good speech, and to do what seemeth meet, just and proper.

CHERRING.—Americans, read the following, and then, go and do likewise:

"SPRINGFIELD, Mass., January 14, 1858.

"MR. FENTON: I have just received a number of the 'Weekly American,' and was so well pleased with the bold and fearless manner of its conduct, that, as soon as I had read it through, I immediately left my other business and started out upon the street to find some of our unconquerable and true-hearted Americans, in order to deliver it to them, and let them know that there was a paper of the right stamp published at the Capital of our nation. I called on a working American, and told him to let our little monthly sheet, (the Eagle and Flag, for which he has sent in many names) read for a while, and get all the names he could for the 'American,' and if we suffer any, peculiarly, thereby, we will work a few extra hours at night to make it up. Most of our true men are mechanics, whose hard times effect very much—but for generosity and nobleness of soul, they are the class of men who are first to lend a helping hand in a good cause."

That is a fact. They are the first to lend a helping hand, and the last to desert a good cause. This is our experience, as it was the experience of our forefathers, who, during the trials and sufferings of the Revolution, found them true and faithful.

STARCH.—What's a man good for without starch? Nothing. All the dandies and butterfly men in creation are made up of starch and spermaceti. It is these which give them bulk and apparent substance. These cause them to swell into most magnificent proportion, and give them the appearance of men and women. The dandy with his elaborate collar and shirt bosom, and exquisitely padded person, struts our avenues, and lays the flattering unction to his soul, that all who behold him, think as he thinks, that he is a "marvellous proper man," and when, at the hour when honorable members of Congress take their noonday meal, he stands upon the steps of the "National," and picks his teeth, he flatters himself that passers by will imagine, though he cannot, that he has just dined most sumptuously, and he is gratified. Unfortunately, starch and spermaceti are not good for an empty stomach, and having displayed the graces of his person, (for which he is indebted to his tailor and washerwoman) he sneaks away to some humble restaurant, where he starches his stomach with a shilling's worth of cold victuals, and seeks a bed in some lodging house, where, for another shilling, he forgets his troubles and his vanity, and his pride of starch, in sleep.

Starch not only enters largely into the composition of the outer man, but it is found necessary, too often, to bolster up and render presentable the characters of men.

Hundreds of starched up characters—clear-starched for the occasion, may be daily met with. They carry them in their pockets, and when deemed necessary, pull them out and display a long list of names, certifying that the individual named has a character for sobriety, honesty, and all that sort of thing, and while you are reading over the ink-starched document, you find yourself relieved of your watch or pocket-book. So much for this kind of starch.

There is a kind of starch which is truly valuable, and that is moral starch, the only starch which is worth having. This kind of starch is lamentably scarce in Washington, especially among public functionaries.

There is a kind of *paste* much in vogue here—but it is all counterfeit, and may be easily distinguished from the genuine—being mixed with whiskey and lager beer, whereas the pure commodity affects only water, as a beverage, and eschews all those dietetic liquids which unstarth the legs and cause the body and head, which they were intended to support and prop, to reverse their positions—and sometimes to occupy a bench in the market house, whence they are privately thrust into a hack and toted to their homes, *sane starch, sane sense, sane everything*, except a character for drunkenness, which all the starch in Washington cannot bolster up.

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John Mitchell on Foreign Convicts and Paupers.

John Mitchell is an Irishman, and the editor of the Southern Citizen, a democratic paper. He is intelligent and observant, and of course friendly to the increase of the foreign population of our country—but he sees and exposes the evils of indiscriminate immigration. He truly says:

Of the emigrants to America a very large number are real paupers and criminals, which falls out in several ways.

First, there are Emigration Societies, having funds provided for carrying to America the very sweepings of work houses and poor houses. Some of these are in connection with the governments of the several countries, and it signifies little whether the poor wretches so expatriated are landed in Canada or in New York. If in Canada, most of them find their way southward. These have neither means, nor spirit, nor hope. They have lived on public alms, left their homes at the bidding of their "betters," and emigrated in *forma pauperis*. These are true paupers—either born paupers or having the heart and soul within; ground down to a pauper, heart and soul by bitter oppression and privation—not fit to be citizens of any country.

And for criminals—we know that cargoes of Italians and Germans are sometimes sent over, with an intimation that they are political offenders? Who know they are political offenders? Their governments at any rate are desirous to be rid of them, and know that to gain them a footing upon these shores they must at least call them political offenders, but they may be *forerats* three times convicted for the worst human crimes. If so, they will not themselves let out the secret. The wonderful organization of the police establishments in European countries is little understood here. Every ruffian, burglar, cut-throat in Paris or in Naples, is well known to the police. The police can call a meeting of them at any time, or a meeting of certain selected ones not selected for their virtues—can make them an offer once for all, that if they would save themselves from the galleys or gallows, they should have a free passage to a land of liberty, as BARBONAZI, or REN REPUBLICANS.

But there is one more direct, constant and copious flow of criminals into this country from the English penal colonies. Bermuda lies nearly opposite to Charleston about 700 miles off. Here are always confined upwards of 2,000 of the choicest miscreants in all creation—accomplished London house breakers, bank robbers, forgers, garrotes. Their numbers are kept up by new importations from England; but as the terms of their sentences respectively expire, what is done with them? The laws of that colony prohibit them from being set free without the Islands. The very last thing the government would think of, is for to bring them back to England.

Now Bermuda has a constant traffic with the coast cities of America. It has no wheat or other grain, no beef and no mutton, save what it imports from America. Therefore its waters are always full of small American vessels. In these the criminals are regularly shipped as they become entitled to their freedom, some times as many as four or five in the same vessel. Their passage is paid by the English government, and they carry their virtues and accomplishments to give strength and glory to the great Republic. That this was a practice a few years ago, is a matter of fact, which we assert, presuming it so still. And although the transaction is a secret one, no doubt researches amongst the owners of coasting vessels in Philadelphia and Baltimore, would bring to light the fact, if not its whole amount.

It is singular that the large traffic of Bermuda is, [or was] with the city of Baltimore. Undoubtedly the fish clubs are largely recruited from thence. These are the very men to make good Rough Skins and Blood Tubs.

On the other side of the continent, San Francisco has been receiving a picked emigration from the Australian penal colonies—*almu* who have graduated in the greatest universities of rascality on earth.

Unquestionably the citizens of America are injured by these importations of criminals and paupers; and the adopted citizens even more than the natives; because their characters suffer. It cannot surely be desirable for them that the same door which is open to them and their children, should admit on the same footing and on the same terms, the off-scourings of French galleys, the refuse of Irish poor houses and the offal of English goals. They do not need to import scoundrelism, laziness and ignorance, along with them, inasmuch as they will find plenty of all that here.

It has become the direct and deep interest of both native and adopted, (especially the latter) to procure such a change in the naturalization law as will prevent the very loose and irregular admission of all applicants, and in all kinds of courts of record. And further we submit that it is not enough to prevent criminals and paupers from being citizens—they ought not to be allowed to land. Such cargoes could not be run in any seaport of Europe, and if there is not a strong enough police force to keep them out, that force ought to be increased, and a portion of it charged with that express duty and the force ought to be especially be strong all along the St. Lawrence and the Lake Shore.

Also, if it be a fact, as we have charged, that paupers are sent hither, through Canada or otherwise, by Emigration Societies—and that criminals are sent hither from Bermuda by the British Government itself, we presume it is a matter calling for the remonstrance and interposition of the American Administration.

Ship captains who bring such passengers ought to be brought to condign punishment; and the Government which continues such a practice ought to be regarded as our worst enemy.

We have no intention in this article of suggesting special change in the naturalization laws. Five years give more than time enough to grow familiar with an affair so simple as the American Laws and Constitution—that is to say as familiar as the average of native—and as familiar as is needful to make a good citizen. The man who does not know enough of it in five years will never know.

In short, the present naturalization laws, if strictly administered, may be sufficient. But they are notoriously administered most loosely and ineffectually. The courts which give an intending citizen his papers, often give him informal and insufficient papers, so that he cannot perfect his citizenship in another State.

Thus some are kept from voting who have a right to vote. Many others are admitted who

never ought to be—and evidence is taken of an applicant's fitness for the duties of an American citizen and of his attachment to the American Constitution, from the mouth of aliens, who perhaps never saw America before then.

On the whole there is a fatal facility even for the honest and *bona fide* immigrant. And when besides this, you consider the immense infusion of pauperism and crime; it will become apparent that the United States is in danger of being made the common almshouse *refugium peccatorum* and final colony of the world.

Some of the facts here stated by Mr. Mitchell we know personally to be true. At one time some twelve or fifteen criminals were brought from Bermuda to the port of Baltimore in iron, their fetters being taken off a little below Fort McHenry. Complaint was made to government on this subject by the then Mayor of the city, (General Saml Smith) but nothing was done, and the convicts were permitted to land, and are no doubt, at this time, voting citizens of Baltimore. We also know Bremen vessels to bring and empty upon our shores, cargoes of paupers, who in one hour afterwards were on their way to the almshouse. We have stated these facts repeatedly, and endeavored to enlist the feelings of pride and self-respect against such proceedings, but in vain. We hope that those who have refused to listen to us, will pay respect to the facts stated by Mr. Mitchell. He says, truly, that it is as important to the adopted as to the native citizen, to have this infamous system of transporting convicts and paupers to our shores, abolished.

But Congress seems to show this subject with stolid indifference, as though members thought that these classes of European immigrants were good enough associates for an American community. We think that we have murderers, robbers and paupers enough in the country, without having the inmates of the jails and poor-houses of Europe annually sent here, to increase crime and misery.

Mr. Mitchell speaks out upon this subject as every American citizen ought to speak, who desires to preserve the character of the nation. It is too bad that our country should be made the depository of the crime and pauperism of Europe. Convicts and paupers should not be permitted to land upon our shores. They are the excrescence of foreign population, and should be kept at home. They come here, corrupt our youth, and live at our expense—and we have not the self-respect or good sense to prevent the outrage. We really hope that Congress will take this matter into serious consideration, and endeavor to apply a remedy.

No foreigner should be permitted to come to this country without bringing a consular certificate of good character. This would probably put an end to the sending over of criminals—and as to paupers, owners or consignees of vessels should be prohibited, under a severe penalty, from bringing them here. If to this be added a naturalization law more strict in its terms, and the period of probation extended to twenty-one years, we should soon see the beneficial effects. We cannot, therefore, agree with Mr. Mitchell when he asserts that the period of five years is long enough to enable any man to become acquainted with the nature of our institutions. Some immigrants require a longer time to learn to read or speak the English language.—*Clypper*.

DR. Wm. D. McElheny, a surgeon of Walker's army, died recently, at St. Louis, of an overdose of morphine.

Madlle Rachel leaves 2,000,000 francs to her eldest boy.

Rev. Mas-a-Noble will preach in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Maryland avenue and Sixth street, to-morrow (Sunday). Services to commence at eleven o'clock.

The members of the Still Club are requested to be punctual in their attendance on Wednesday night, February 2d, at their hall, as business of importance demands their attention.

By order of the President.

Jan. 30.—14. J. R. N. CURTIN, F. S.

A LADY

IS desirous of a place as cookess, waitress, lady, chamber-maid, or cook. Any woman desiring to engage a lady for either of these employments may find the undersigned at No 345, Pennsylvania Avenue, where she can be seen between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

N. B. The best references in regard to the character and mode of living of the family will be required, and it must be understood that the employer is not to rise before 8 o'clock, nor until her room has been well warmed.

Jan. 30. BRIDGET O'DAHERTY.

JUST RECEIVED—A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF CLOTHING, of every description. WALL, STEPHENS & CO.

JUST RECEIVED—A well-sorted stock of TRAVELLING TRUNKS, S. T. CHELS, & CO. WALL, STEPHENS & CO.

A CARD.

JAMES H. MOORE, GROCER, Corner Third and G streets, Island, has always on hand a fresh supply of Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Butter, Cheese, Lard, and all other articles of consumption usually found in Grocery establishments.

PORTRAITS AND LIKENESSES OF EVERY STYLE. DAGUERRETYPE, AMBROTYPE, PHOTOGRAPHY, & C.

TAKEN BY AN EXPERIENCED ARTIST, in the best manner, at moderate rates, at our Gallery.

No. 424 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In Lane Tucker's Building. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to visit our Gallery gratis, and their attention is particularly directed to the new style of AMBROTYPE, showing two distinct portraits of the same person by merely reversing the picture.

CRITTENDEN & HAWES.

FINE WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY, AND STANDARD SILVERWARE.

H. O. HOOD keeps constantly on hand, and is daily receiving, all of the richest and most choice styles of best quality GOLD JEWELRY. Also, the most celebrated Time-keeping WATCHES in Gold and Silver Cases, is manufacturing, on his own premises, every description of STANDARD SILVERWARE, (warranted pure), and is selling all the above, and every variety of other fine goods in his line, at the very lowest New York City prices.

Those who are about to make their purchases would do well to call at 225 Pennsylvania Avenue, sign of the

LARGE SPREAD EAGLE.

LAW NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ATTEND THE Circuit and Criminal Courts of this District, and the Court of Claims, and will promptly perform all professional duties as may be entrusted to his charge.

His office, at present, is at the southwest corner of Eleventh and F streets, New York City.

To Persons that have Money to Invest in Real Estate in this City.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL IMPART CERtain information, to those persons who want to invest money in Real Estate in this City, that will lead them to a bargain, such as seldom occurs. For certain reasons the owner and sacrificer of this property, which consists of some four or five houses and lots, does not wish it to be publicly known; hence his resort to this method of effect a sale.

Enquire at the office of Henry Johnson, agent for the "American," (over the National Era), or at No. 411 K between 9th & 10th sts, west.

WELCH & WILSON, MERCHANT TAILORS.

One door east of Bank of Commerce, Georgetown D. C.

The following remedies are offered to the public as the best and most perfect, and the most scientific and efficacious. **AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS** have been prepared with the utmost skill which the medical profession of this age possesses, and their effects show they have virtues which surpass any combination of medicines hitherto known. Other preparations do more or less good; but this cures such dangerous complaints, so quick and so surely, as to give an efficacy and a power to uproot disease beyond anything which men have known before. By removing the obstructions of the internal organs and stimulating them into healthy action, they renovate the fountains of life and vigor, health cures disease, and disease is cured by health. They are adapted to disease, and disease only, for when taken by one in health they produce but little effect. This is the perfection of medicine. It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Tender children may take them with impunity. If they are sick they will cure them, if they are well they will do them no harm.

Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint; see his bent-up, tottering form straightened with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose foul blood has burst out in scurvy taint, or skin eruptions, or who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and out with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these PILLS, and mark the effect; see the scabs fall from his body; see the new, fair skin that has grown under them; see the late sealer that is cleared; give them to some whose angry humors have planted rheumatism in his joints and bones; move him, and he screams with pain; he has been soaked through and through with every body with liniments and salves; give him these PILLS to purify his blood; they may not cure him, for, alas! there are cases which no mortal power can reach; but mark, he will be cured, and now he walks alone; they have cured him. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspeptic, whose gnawing stomach has long ago eaten every smile from his face and every muscle from his body. See his appetite return, and with it his health; see his bowels open, and his countenance brighten, and loveliness beamed, and too early withering away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or some other cause, has deranged the system, and the principle into renewed vigor, to cast out the obstructions, and infuse a new vitality into the blood. Give them to the sickly, delicate, nervous, and where a lately sorrow sat yoked to the feature. See the sweet infant wasted with worms. Its sickly features tell you without disguise, and every mother knows that they are eating it up. Give them to the sickly child, who is always asleep, and whose face is ashy and restless sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mother knows. Give them to the child who turns away these vile parasites from the body. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of childhood, and the child is doing its duty. Nay, are they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are done around you every day.

Have you the least serious symptoms of these disorders, they are the easier cured. Jaundice, Costiveness, Headache, Heartburn, Foul breath, Nausea, Pain in the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, King's Evil, Neuralgia, Gout, and kindred ailments arise from the derangements which these PILLS rapidly cure. Take them perseveringly, and under the counsel of a good physician, if you can; if not, take them judiciously by such advice as we give you, and the distressing derangement of the system will be cured, and the millions of the human race, are cast out like the devil of old—they must burrow in the brutes and in the brute creation, and there they will remain.

Through a trial of many years and through every nation of civilized men, **AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS** have been found to afford more relief and to cure more cases of pulmonary disease than any other remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently incurable diseases have been cured by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the reach of human aid have been restored to their friends and usefulness, to sound health and the enjoyment of life, by this all-powerful and certain medicine of the lungs and throat. Here a cold had settled on the lungs. The dry hacking cough, the raw, sore throat, the phlegm, the blood-spitting, the later luster and strong, whisper to all but him Consumption. He tries every thing; but the disease is gnawing at his vitals, and shows its fatal symptoms more and more over all his frame. He is taking